

L 13055-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002994

2

length) is discussed. In conclusion, an electrolytic method for cutting Ge is recommended: anode dissolution of Ge in water of 200-500 kohms with a 100-micron W filament as cathode. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR (Institute of Automation, Gosplan, UkrSSR); Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR); Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00 NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036067

SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/005/0044/0045

AUTHOR: Yanovich, V. S.; Petrov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: All-purpose transistorized key photorelay 15

SOURCE: Nekhanizatsiya i avtomatzatsiya upravleniya, no. 5, 1966, 44-45

TOPIC TAGS: phototransistor, phototriode, light radiation

ABSTRACT: Two types of all-purpose transistorized photorelays with key output have been developed for contact and contactless commutations of activating circuits (see Fig. 1). An FTC-2 germanium photo-transistor connected with a Schmidt trigger was

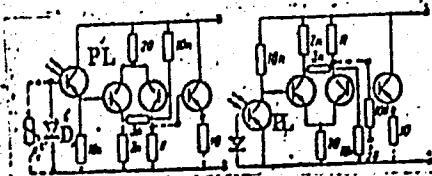


Fig. 1. Transistorized key photorelay

used as an emission receiver in both circuits. The dark current of the photo-transistor is compensated by a germanium diode (D) which is connected to the base

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.318.58

ACC NR: AP6036067

circuit. The reverse current of the diode is equal to the reverse current of the collector or of the thermistor with 320-kohm resistance. The operational stability of the described circuits was demonstrated at temperatures up to 55C. The operating threshold of the circuits corresponds to a light beam of 10^{-3} lm. The circuits are not critical to the application of various transistors (even those with low β). Individual selection is only required for the compensating diode. The described circuits can be used in various automatic control and recording devices. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

L 18056-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m)/T/EWE(t) IJP(c) RDW/JD/GS/AT

ACC NR: AT6006175

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0211/0215

AUTHOR: Sirota, N. N. (Academician AN BSSR); Yanovich, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in mean square dynamic ion dislocation in zinc and cadmium tellurides as a function of temperature

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya svyaz' v poluprovodnikakh i tverdykh telakh (Chemical bond in semiconductors and solids). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 211-215

TOPIC TAGS: zinc alloy, cadmium telluride, cadmium, crystal lattice dislocation, crystal lattice structure, forbidden zone width, heat of formation

ABSTRACT: Dynamic ion dislocations, mean square ion dislocations u^2 , and the temperature dependence of the characteristic temperature of ZnTe and CdTe were studied by x-ray technique. This study was made in order to learn more about the forces and the nature of the atomic interaction in $A^{II}B^{VI}$ -type compounds. A URS-50I x-ray machine and compressed powder samples of tellurides were used in this study. The

Card 1/2

L 18056-66

ACC NR: AT6006175

3

x-ray machine was adapted to simultaneous work at high and low temperatures. The mean square dynamic ion dislocations are given in tabular form. For ZnTe and CdTe, the respective heats of formation are 28 and 24.5 kcal/mol and the forbidden zone widths are 1260° and 1080°C. The changes in the characteristic temperatures of CdTe and Te- and Cd ions as a function of temperature and the temperature dependence of the characteristic temperature θ of Zn and Te ions in ZnTe and of the average characteristic temperature θ of ZnTe are graphed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 SHW

YANOVICH V. D. (V. S.)

Solid solutions in the system InP-GaP. N. N. Sirota, V. V. Rozov.

Investigation of solid solutions of InP-GaAs. N. N. Sirota, L. A. Makovetskaya.

Physical properties of the system ZnTe-CdTe. N. N. Sirota, V. D.

Physical properties of ternary alloys of the system $Zn_3As_2-Cd_3As_2$.
N. N. Sirota, E. M. Smolyarenko.

Semiconducting properties of manganese-telluride and selenide.
N. N. Sirota, G. I. Makovetskiy.

Production of films of semiconducting compounds of the type A_8^{VI}
and $A_{11}^{II}B^{VI}$ on antimony by reactive diffusion. N. N. Koren', N. N. Sirota.
(25 minutes). (Presented by N. N. Sirota).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

135 AND TWO COPIES
PROCESS AND PROTECTS

7

Determination of *p*-chlorophenol. A. M. Khaletskila
and A. M. Yanovitskaya. *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* (U. S. S. R.) 1938, No. 1, 17-19; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 10, 94 (1938).—Bromometric and iodometric methods were developed. The bromometric method is based on the formation of dibromochlorophenol. Dissolve 0.5 g. of *p*-chlorophenol in 5 ml. of a NaOH soln., dil. with water to 250 ml., take an aliquot of 25 ml. and mix it in a tightly stoppered flask with 50 ml. of 1% soln. of KBr. Add 25 ml. of 0.1 N KBrO₃ and 5 ml. of HCl, wait 15 min., add 2 g. of KI and wait 5 min. then add 1 ml. of CHCl₃, and titrate with Na₂S₂O₃. Simultaneously carry out a blank expt. A ml. of 0.1 N KBrO₃ = 0.0032123 g. of *p*-chlorophenol. The error does not exceed 1.6%. Better results are obtained with the iodometric method (error ± 0.6%), which is based on the formation of diiodochlorophenol by the action of hypohalite (from I₂ and NaOCl) on *p*-chlorophenol. Dissolve 0.2-0.6 g. of *p*-chlorophenol in 250 ml. of water, take 25 ml. and add 3 g. of borax, 25 ml. of 0.1 N I₂ and water to make approx. 100 ml. of soln. After 5-10 min. acidify with 10 ml. of H₂SO₄ (1:6), add KI and titrate with Na₂S₂O₃. W. R. Henn

YANOVITSKAYA, A. M.

PA 64/49T13

USSR/Chemistry - Benzoic Acid Esters Jun 49
Chemistry - Synthesis

"Synthesis of the Thioesters of n-Nitrothiobenzoic Acid," A. M. Khaletskiy, A. M. Yanovitskaya, Leningrad Med Inst imeni Acad I. P. Pavlov, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 6

Studies synthesis of its benzyl ester, and then proves syntheses of methyl and ethyl esters of the acid and 4,4'-dinitro dibenzoyl disulfide.

Submitted 16 Mar 48.

64/49T13

USSR /Chemistry - Alpha-Ketols
Medicine - Hypnotics

JUL '52

"The Synthesis and Study of 2-Phenylpentanol-2-One-3," A. M. Yanovitskaya, Leningrad Med Inst imeni I. P. Pavlov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 7, pp 1167-1170

The reaction of acetophenone cyanohydrin with ethyl magnesium bromide resulted in the formation of 2-phenylbutanol-2. The reaction of astrolactic acid amide with ethyl magnesium bromide in benzene resulted in 2-phenylpentanol-2-one-3. The heating of 2-phenylpentanol-2-one-3 at 120° in sulfuric acid and alc brought about the dehydration of the hydroxyketone with the formation of 2-phenylpentene-1-one-3. Pharmacological investigation of 2-phenylpentanol-2-one-3 showed that this ketol has a narcotic effect 5 times stronger than amylen hydrate.

229T39

(cia 47 no.13: 6376 '53)

229T39

YANOVITSKAYA, A. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Chem
② 7

Synthesis and study of 2-phenyl-2-hydroxy-3-pentanone.
Z. M. Yanovitskaya (I. P. Pavlov Inst. Med., Leningrad).
Zhur. Khim. U.S.S.R. 22, 1213-16 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 6370a.
H. L. H.

KHALETSKIY, A. M.; YANOVITSKAYA, A. V.

Ethylen

Investigation of the action of bromine on d, d-di-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-E-phenyl ethylene,
Zhur, ob.khim., 22, No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

YANOVITSKAYA, A.M.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 45 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Reaction of bromine with 1,1-bis(*p*-dimethylamino-
phenyl)-2-phenylethylene. A. M. Khaletskii and A. M.
Yanovitskaya (Leningrad Med. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 22, 1401-4 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A.
47, 4803f.

MF
1-28-54

YANOVITSKAYA, H. M.

Synthesis and study of 1-methyl-1-cyclohexyl-2-bromo-2-phenylethylene. A. M. Khalatskii and A. M. Yanovitskaya (I. P. Pavlov Inst. Lepr. and Tbc. Med. Inst.). *Shorish. Sib. Otdelenie Khim. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 1, 632-4 (1953) - $C_9H_{11}MgBr$ (from 89 g. cyclohexyl bromide) and AcH gave 38.6% methylcyclohexylcarbinol, b_p 81-2° which with CrO_3 gave M cyclohexyi ketene (71%), b_p 69° (rem-carbzone, m. 171-2°), which (24 g.) added to $PhCH_2MgCl$ (from 24 g. RCl) gave about 87% methylcyclohexylbenzylcarbinol, b_p 148-8°, d_2^2 1.0134, d_2^3 1.0041. This (12 g.) disd. from 5 drops H_2SO_4 in vacuo gave 74.5% $PhCH_2CMeCH_2$, b_p 131°, d_2^2 0.9370, d_2^3 0.9035, which adds Br readily, yielding a brown oily dibromide; this (5 g.) treated in the cold with 7.8 ml. 10% aq. KOH gave 3 g. undistillable $PhCBr$; $CMeCH_2$ which with $KMnO_4$ gave $MeCO-C_6H_5$, $BzOH$ and Br ions. G. M. Kopulipoff

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; YANOVITSKAYA, A.M.; XHALETSKIY, A.M.

Synthesis and conversion of methyldicyclohexylcarbinol. Zhur.
ob.khim. 25 no.3:526-529 Mr '55 (MLRA 8:6)

1. 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Carbinols)

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V., YANOVITSKAYA, A.M., MIKHAIL'SON, M.Ya.

Merpanite (methylsulfomethylate of the diethylaminoethyl ester
of 1-phenylcyclopentane-1-carboxylic acid). Med.prom. 12 no.6
43-44 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.
(CARAMIPHEN)

5(3)

SOV/79-29-8-46/81

AUTHORS: Khromov-Borisov, N. V., Yanovitskaya, A. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Acyl Derivatives of Phenothiazine. I.
Glycine- and α -Alanine Derivatives Containing Quaternary Nitrogen Atoms

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2663-2667 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phenothiazine derivatives with different substituents on the nitrogen of the thiazine ring have recently aroused considerable interest, especially the compounds (I) and (II) which exhibit a high cholinolytic activity. In the present paper, the syntheses and properties of the new compounds of type (III) are described. They are salts of the quaternary ammonium bases; at R''=H, these compounds are derivatives of the substituted glycine, at R''= C H₃, they are derivatives of α -alanine (d,l). As alkyl radicals, which are combined with the quaternary nitrogen, the methyl- and ethyl radicals were introduced in which R' = CH₃ or C₂H₅, R= C₂H₅. The synthesis of these compounds was carried out according to the following scheme: by reaction of the phenothiazine with the acid

Card 1/3

Synthesis of Some Acyl Derivatives of Phenothiazine. SOV/79-29-8-46/81
I. Glycine- and α -Alanine Derivatives Containing Quaternary Nitrogen Atoms

chloride of the chloroacetic acid or, accordingly, with the acid bromide of the α -bromo-propionic acid, the α -halogenacyl derivative of phenothiazine resulted in which the diethylamino group was substituted for the halogen by means of excess diethylamine. The resultant diethylamino-acetyl-^{Br}, accordingly, the α -diethylaminopropionyl-10-phenothiazine was allowed to react with methyl iodide, dimethyl sulfate, or ethyl iodide. The compounds obtained in this way were either iodides (III, X=J) or methyl sulfates (III, X=CH₃SO₄) of the corresponding quaternary ammonium derivatives. The characteristic and different features of the compounds (III) as well as of the salts of the tertiary amines are given in the table. The hydrochloride of the 10-diethylamino-acetyl-phenothiazine is used in medical practice under the name of "diphazine". The methylsulfone-methylate of 10-diethylamino-acetyl-phenothiazine, under the name of "mephazine", is now being clinically tested, and seems to be rather promising. There are 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Some Acyl Derivatives of Phenothiazine. SOV/79-29-8-46/81
I. Glycine- and α -Alanine Derivatives Containing Quaternary Nitrogen Atoms

ASSOCIATION: 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I. P. Pavlova
(Leningrad First Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1958

Card 3/3

5(3)

SOV/79-29-8-47/81

AUTHORS: Khromov-Borisov, N. V., Yanovitskaya, A. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Acyl Derivatives of Phenothiazine. II. Derivatives of the β -Dialkyl-amino Isobutyric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vcl 29, Nr 8, pp 2667-2671 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref 1), a number of phenothiazine derivatives were described in which the nitrogen of the phenothiazine-hetero-ring is combined with the radicals of the diethylamino acetic acid (I) and the α -diethylamino propionic acid (II). In the present paper, the synthesis and properties of the phenothiazine derivatives are described which contain the following more complicated acyl radicals: the β -diethyl-amino isobutyryl-(III) and β -(N-piperidino)-isobutyryl radical (IV). These phenothiazine derivatives correspond with the compounds (V) and (VI) which are of pharmacological importance (Ref 2). The syntheses were carried out according to the given scheme: as secondary amines (HNR_2), diethyl amine and piperidine, as $\text{R}'\text{X}$ for the formation of the tertiary and quaternary salts, benzoic acid and methyl- and ethyl iodide were used. The methacrylyl-10-phenothiazine (VIII) resulted, on heating for three hours of phenothiazine (VII), with the acid chloride of the methacrylic acid in benzene

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Some Acyl Derivatives of Phenothiazine. SOV/79-29-8-47/8:
II. Derivatives of the β -Dialkyl-amino Isobutyric Acid

solution. On reaction of (VIII) with diethyl amine or piperidine, β -diethylamino isobutyryl-10-phenothiazine, or compound (IX), were obtained. The slowly crystallizing, liquid bases were converted into the salts (X). Some of the preparations obtained are highly active local anesthetics. On the whole, 13 compounds were synthesized which had hitherto not been described. The resultant preparations were subjected to a pharmacological investigation performed by Ye. A. Spalva. There are 1 table, 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I. P. Pavlova
(Leningrad First Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1958

Card 2/2

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; YANOVITSKAYA, A.M.; YEREMICHEVA, K.A.

Synthesis of some acyl derivatives of phenothiazine. Part 3:
Derivatives of nicotinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3569-
3572 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Nicotinic acid)

MARKOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, kandidat filosofskikh nauk; YANOVSKAYA, S.A.,
professor, nauchnyy redaktor; KIPNIS, S.Ye., redaktor; ISLEN'T'YEVA,
P.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[N.I.Lobachevskii, great Russian scientist] N.I.Lobachevskii- velikiy
russkii uchenyyi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1956. 50 p. (Vsesoiuznoe
obshchestvo po rasprostraneniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii.
Ser. 2, no.4)
(Lobachevskii, Nikolai Ivanovich, 1792-1856)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043137

S/0049/64/000/007/0999/1006

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, B. M., (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences), Bryunelli, B.Ye., Kovtun, A.A., Kuznetsov, N.S., Raspopov, O.M., Chicherina, N.D.

TITLE: Magnetotelluric sounding in the Central Russian Depression

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 7, 1964, 999-1006

TOPIC TAGS: magnetotelluric sounding, geology, geophysics, terrestrial conductivity, magnetotelluric profiling, electrical profile

ABSTRACT: Information published earlier on magnetotelluric sounding work in the Central Russian Depression is reviewed, and new work done in the central part of the region is described. The work was undertaken to determine the value of the total longitudinal conductivity and the depth and thickness of the poorly conducting basement. Information on the relief of the bottom of the depression is contradictory; data obtained by drilling, logging and sounding are compared. It is noted that the electrical profile of the studied region can be represented schematically as a three-layer structure with an upper layer of

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043137 X

relatively high resistivity, a layer of low resistivity and a base of high resistivity. It was with these initial data and concepts that an expedition from the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University) began magnetotelluric sounding work in the summer of 1962. Sounding was done at four points along a profile running across the assumed strike of the axis of the depression. Several days were spent at each point.

The variations of the H_x , H_y , E_x and E_y components of the electromagnetic field were recorded. Variations with different periods were recorded continuously for the period from 14 August through 4 September, 1962. A spectrum of variations from 5-10 to 2000-3000 seconds was obtained at each point. The vectors of variations in E and H in most cases were not perpendicular to one another. For periods of less than 400 seconds they were nonperpendicular by only $2-8^\circ$, but for greater periods the deviation was $10-15^\circ$. The methods and formulas used in processing the data are presented. It was found that all the curves obtained in approximately the same geological region differ in behavior in the region of small periods, indicating considerable variation in the sedimentary complex of the studied region. In addition, in the region of large periods on all the sounding curves, there was a maximum indicating an increase in conductivity at great depths. A formula for estimating the thickness of poorly conducting layers is given. The new magnetotelluric sounding data are

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR.: AP4043137

compared with drilling data. It was found that the depth of the upper surface of the well-conducting layer varies from point to point in the range 200-400 km; it is noted that variations of this scale also have been reported elsewhere in the literature. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

NO REF SOV: 012

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: E8

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

YANOVITSKIY, E.G.

Diffuse reflection and transmission of light by a plane layer of
an inhomogeneous medium in the presence of anisotropic scattering.
Astron.zhur. 38 no.5:912-919 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Light--Scattering) (Diffusion)

24,3200

36388
S/139/62/000/001/015/032
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Yanovitskiy, E.G.

TITLE: Diffuse reflection of radiation by a plane layer of a turbid medium having an infinitely large optical thickness

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.1, 1962, 98-102

TEXT: It is pointed out that V.A. Ambartsumyan was the first to solve the problem of diffuse reflection of light by a plane layer, both for isotropic and anisotropic scattering. His method gives the intensity of the diffusely reflected radiation in terms of auxilliary functions which depend on a single variable. These functions are in turn the solutions of integral equations which are solved by numerical methods (iteration). However, it is frequently useful to have analytical expressions for the functions which determine the intensity of diffusely reflected radiation even though they are only approximate. In the present paper the author derives such an approximate solution of the problem of diffuse reflection.

Card 1/3

Diffuse reflection of radiation ...

S/139/62/000/001/015/032
E032/E114

The accuracy of the solution is better than 5%. The scattering indicatrix is assumed to be of the form

$$\chi(\gamma) = 1 + x_1 \cos \gamma \quad (1)$$

It is shown that the functions which appear in Ambartsumyan's formula for the intensity of the diffusely reflected light are approximately given by:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_0^0(\eta) &= \frac{[(1 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda x_1) + k](1 + 2\eta)}{[2(1 - \lambda) + k](1 + k\eta)}, \\ \varphi_1^0(\eta) &= \frac{(1 - \lambda)(2 + k)(1 + 2\eta)\eta}{[2(1 - \lambda) + k](1 + k\eta)}, \\ \varphi_1^1(\eta) &= \frac{(1 + 2\eta)(1 - \eta^2)^{1/2}}{1 + k_1 \eta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

where λ is the ratio of the scattering coefficients to the sum of the scattering and true absorption coefficients, and k^2 is given by $k^2 = (1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda x_1)$
Card 2/3

Diffuse reflection of radiation ... S/139/62/000/001/015/032
E032/E114

In deriving these expressions use is made of the Schwarzschild-Schuster approximation. Acknowledgments are expressed to Corresponding Member of AS USSR, Professor V.V. Sobolev for suggesting this subject and interest in the research. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Artilleriyskaya Radiotekhnicheskaya Akademiya
Sovetskoy Armii imeni L.A. Govorova
(Artillery Radio Engineering Academy of the
Soviet Army imeni L.A. Govorov)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1960

Card 3/3

24.3200
3.5150

36047
S/185/62/007/003/009/015
D299/D301

AUTHOR: Yanovyts'kyy, E.R.

TITLE: Approximate formulas for the intensity of diffuse radiation from a plane layer of an opaque medium

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal. v. 7, no. 3, 1962,
297 - 303

TEXT: Approximate formulas are derived for the φ - and ψ functions of V.A. Ambartsumyan (Ref. 1: DAS SSSR, 38, 257, 1943), and for their zeroth- and first moments, in the case of a very simple scattering-indicatrix; this made it possible to obtain analytical expressions for the intensity of diffusely-reflected and diffusely-transmitted radiation. The accuracy of the obtained formulas is sufficient for the processing of experimental data. The original system of nonlinear integral equations for the functions φ and ψ , is:

$$\varphi(\eta) = 1 + \eta \int_0^1 \frac{P(\eta')}{\eta + \eta'} [\varphi(\eta)\varphi(\eta') - \psi(\eta)\psi(\eta')] d\eta',$$

Card 1/5

Approximate formulas for ...

S/185/62/007/003/009/015
D299/D301

$$\psi(\eta) = e^{-\tau_0/\eta} + \eta \int_0^1 \frac{p(\eta')}{\eta - \eta'} [\psi(\eta)\varphi(\eta') - \psi(\eta')\varphi(\eta)] d\eta', \quad (2)$$

where η is the cosine of the angle of reflection, λ -- the ratio of the scattering coefficient to the sum of the scattering coefficients and true absorption, γ -- the scattering angle and x_1 is a parameter related to the scattering indicatrix. The obtained approximate formulas make allowance for anisotropic scattering. It is noted that the solution of many transport problems is rendered more difficult by the inadequate number of available tables of accurate values of the functions $\varphi(\eta)$ and $\psi(\eta)$. The sought-for approximate formulas are:

$$x_0 \approx \frac{4[(2 + k_{0,1}) - (2 - k_{0,1}) e^{-2k_{0,1}\tau_0}]}{(2 + k_{0,1})^2 - (2 - k_{0,1})^2 e^{-2k_{0,1}\tau_0}}.$$

Card 2/5

S/185/62/007/003/009/015
D299/D301

Approximate formulas for ...

$$\beta_0 \approx \frac{8 k_{0,1} e^{-k_{0,1} t_0}}{(2 + k_{0,1})^2 - (2 - k_{0,1})^2 e^{-2k_{0,1} t_0}}, \quad (16)$$

where α_0 and β_0 are the zeroth moments of φ and ψ ,

$$\varphi(\eta) \approx \frac{2(4\eta^2 - 1) - (4 - k_0^2)[\alpha_1(1 + 2\eta) - \beta_1(1 - 2\eta)e^{-\frac{k_0^2}{\eta}}]}{2(k_0^2\eta^2 - 1)} \eta, \quad (18)$$

$$\psi(\eta) \approx \frac{2(4\eta^2 - 1)e^{-\frac{k_0^2}{\eta}} - (4 - k_0^2)[\beta_1(1 + 2\eta) - \alpha_1(1 - 2\eta)e^{-\frac{k_0^2}{\eta}}]}{2(k_0^2\eta^2 - 1)} \eta, \quad (18)$$

where

$$k_0^2 = (1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda x_1), \quad k_0^2 = 4 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda x_1. \quad (19)$$

By formulas (16), (18) and (19) it is possible to find the intensity of diffusely-reflected and diffusely-transmitted radiation (by a plane

Card 3/5

Approximate formulas for ...

S/185/62/007/003/009/015
D229/D301

layer of an opaque medium), with anisotropic scattering (provided the optical parameters λ , x_1 and T_0 are known). Formulas (18) can be used as a first approximation in the solution of system (2) by the method of successive approximations. A table lists (for comparison), the values of $\langle \rangle$ and ψ , calculated by formulas (16), (18) for $x_1=0$, $\lambda=0.5$, with the corresponding exact values, taken from the references. The merit of the proposed method consists in the possibility of determining the zeroth- and first moments of the functions $\langle \rangle$ and ψ , regardless of whether the functions themselves are known or not. These moments are useful in solving astrophysical- and geophysical problems of light scattering in planet- or earth atmospheres, as well as in physical problems (diffusion of radiation in gases and fluids, contained in vessels). Two particular cases are considered: 1) The medium has infinitely large optical thickness $T_0 = \infty$ (a case met in laboratory practice, as well as in the study of light diffusion in planet atmospheres and under sea conditions); 2) So-called pure scattering ($\lambda = 1$), met in the study of Rayleigh scattering in gases, as well as Thomson scattering by free electrons. The accuracy of the approximate formulas is sufficient for

Card 4/5

Approximate formulas for ...

S/185/62/007/003/009/015
D299/D301

processing experimental data for the entire range of values of η , λ , x_1 and ϵ_0 . There are 4 tables and 13 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Harris, *Astrophys.*, J., 126, 408, 1957; S. Chandrasekhar, D. Elbert and A. Franklin, *Astrophys.*, J., 115, 244, 1952; U. Van de Hulst, *Astrophys.*, J., 107, 220, 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Artyleriys'ka radiotekhnichna akademiya (Artillery Radio-Technical Academy), Kharkiv

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 5/5

YANOVITSKIV, E.G.

Diffuse reflection and transmission of light in an inhomogeneous atmosphere bounded by a reflecting surface. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:1140-1146 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Predstavлено членом редакционной коллегии Известий АН СССР, Серия геофизическая, В.И. Красовским.
(Light)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

of particle scattering. This mixture is a poor absorber at wavelengths
 $\lambda < 400 \text{ m}\mu$ and possesses considerable true absorption. The indicatrix of scattering
for the atmosphere for the region of wavelengths near $\lambda = 360 \text{ m}\mu$ is greatly elongated
along the direction of the Earth's motion. This indicates that the particles in the ultra-violet layer is

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6

Components: 1 figure and 19 tables

Size: 14 x 17 cm

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110014-6"

YANOVITSKIY, E.G.

Diffusion of radiation in a plasma layer at isotropic scattering.
Astron.zhur. 41 no.5:898-906 N.O '64.

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya fiz UkrSSR. (MIFI 17110)

GARASHA, V.I.; YANOVITSEK, E.G.

Optical properties of the atmosphere of Mars in the ultra-violet. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. ASTRONOMICHESKAYA, No. 5, 1964.

Iz. Kozel'skogo astronomicheskogo observatorija i Gleivnayrskogo astronomicheskogo observatorija AN SSSR.

(MIR) 17001

ARG020771

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0068/0068

33

AUTHOR: Morozhenko, A. V.; Yanovitskiy, E. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical parameters of the Mars atmosphere and surface that account for the anisotropy of scattering

SOURCE: Ref zh. Astron, Abs. 3.51.571

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. astrofiziki. Kiyev, Nauk. dumka, 1965, 127-165

TOPIC TAGS: mars planet, planetary atmosphere, light scattering

ABSTRACT: The optical parameters of the atmosphere and surface of Mars were determined using equations accounting for the anisotropy of scattering ($x_1 = 1.0$). They were compared with parameters derived for a presumably spherical indicatrix of scattering ($x_1 = 0.0$). The allowance for the anisotropy of scattering resulted in an appreciable increase of the optical density, whereas the probability of the survival of the quantum and albido of the underlying surface was changed little. The auxiliary functions $P(\eta)$ and $K(\eta)$ are tabulated for the computation of optical parameters.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none

UDOI 523.43

Card 1/1 n. 1

YANOVITSKIY, K.F.

Blocking system of the diffusion drain cock and juice valve. Sakh.
prom. 30 no.7:31-32 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Gorodokskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Diffusers)

YANOVITSKIY, M.O.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with the extract of aloe leaves. Sovet.
med. No.2:27-29 Feb 51. (CML 20:6)

1. Moscow.

YANOVITSKIY, M.G.

Electrocardiographic observations of the initial stages of hypertension
(MIRA 11:2)
Terap.arkh. 29 no.11:85-91 N '57.

1. Iz terapeuticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.I.Speranskiy) i
otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh
nauk G.Ye.Marantidi) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii.

(HYPERTENSION, physiology)

ECG in initial stages (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in var. dis.
hypertension, initial stages (Rus))

BORODINA, G.N.; YANOVITSKIY, M.G. (Moskva)

Dynamic electrocardiographic observations during the treatment of hypertension with prolonged hunger. Klin.med. 35 no.7:123-129 Jl '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya lechebnoy fizkul'tury (zav. - prof. V.N.Moshkov) i
otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh
nauk G.Ye.Marantidi) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii (dir. -
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk G.N.Pospelova).

(HYPERTENSION, therapy,
hunger, eff. on ECG (Rus))

(HUNGER, therapeutic use,
hypertension, eff. on EGG (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
hypertension, eff. of hunger ther. (Rus))

YANOVITSKIY, M.G.

Oscillographic studies in the initial period of hypertension.
Terap.arkh. 30 no.6:59-64 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - doktor med.
nauk G.Ye. Marantidi) i terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.
N.I. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology,
oscillography of arterial wall (Rus))

YANOVITSKIY, M.G., SHAKENAZAROV, M.S.

Some features of the diagnosis and course of myocardial infarct in pulmonary tuberculosis. [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.6:64-69 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii (dir. - kand.med.nauk G.N. Poepelova) i sanatoriya No.14 Vladimirs'koj oblasti (glavnyy vrach N.I. Gusak).

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
myocardial infarct, diag. & course (Rus))
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, compl.
pulm. tuberc. (Rus))

YANOVITSKIY, M. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The functional state of the cardiovascular system ^{of the use} ~~hydrogen sulfide~~ and application of sulfur and radon baths in the initial stage of hypertension." Mos, 1959. 18 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. State Sci Res Inst of Health Resort Studies and Physiotherapy), 200 copies (KL, 46-59, 141)

79
-80-

SAL'NIKOV, Yu.K.; YANOVITSKIY, S.E.; DUDNIK, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; PREDE, V.Yu., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Distribution of steel mill products in gondola cars] Razmeshchenie metalloproduktsii na otkrytom podvizhnom sostave. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Railroads--Freight)

GVOZDEV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; YANOYKIN, Vladimir Avanirovich; KANEVSKAYA,
M.D., red.; ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhn. red.

[Atomic weapons and protection against them] Atomnoe oruzhie i
protivoatomnaya zashchita. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo
DOSAAF, 1958. 237 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Atomic weapons)

BEYLINA, Guta; JANOVS, J.[translator]; DIMZA, J., red.; KIRULE, E.,
tekhn. red.

[Labor productivity in industrial enterprises] Darba razigums
rupniecibas uzņemumos. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevniecība,
1961. 33 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Latvia—Labor productivity)

JANOV'S L.

JANOV'S, Lanis; DIMZA, J., red.; MIRONOV'S, A., tekhn. red.

[Management of socialist industrial enterprises] Socialistisko
rupniecibas uzņemumu parvaldīšana. Riga, Latvijas Valsts
izdevniecība, 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Industrial management)

YANOVSKAYA, A. A.

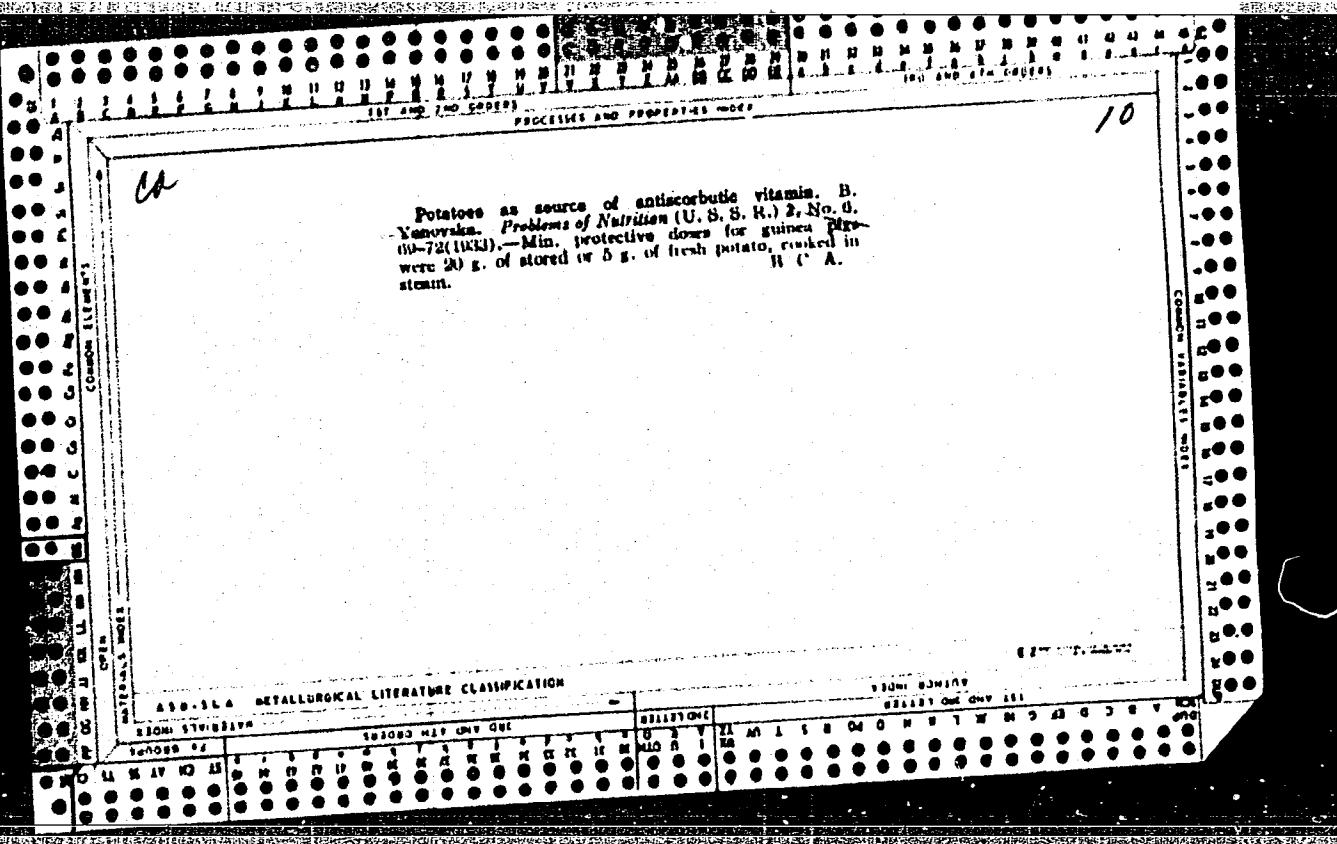
Yanovskaya, A. A. "Experiment in using electro-convulsive therapy on psychiatric patients," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 263-67

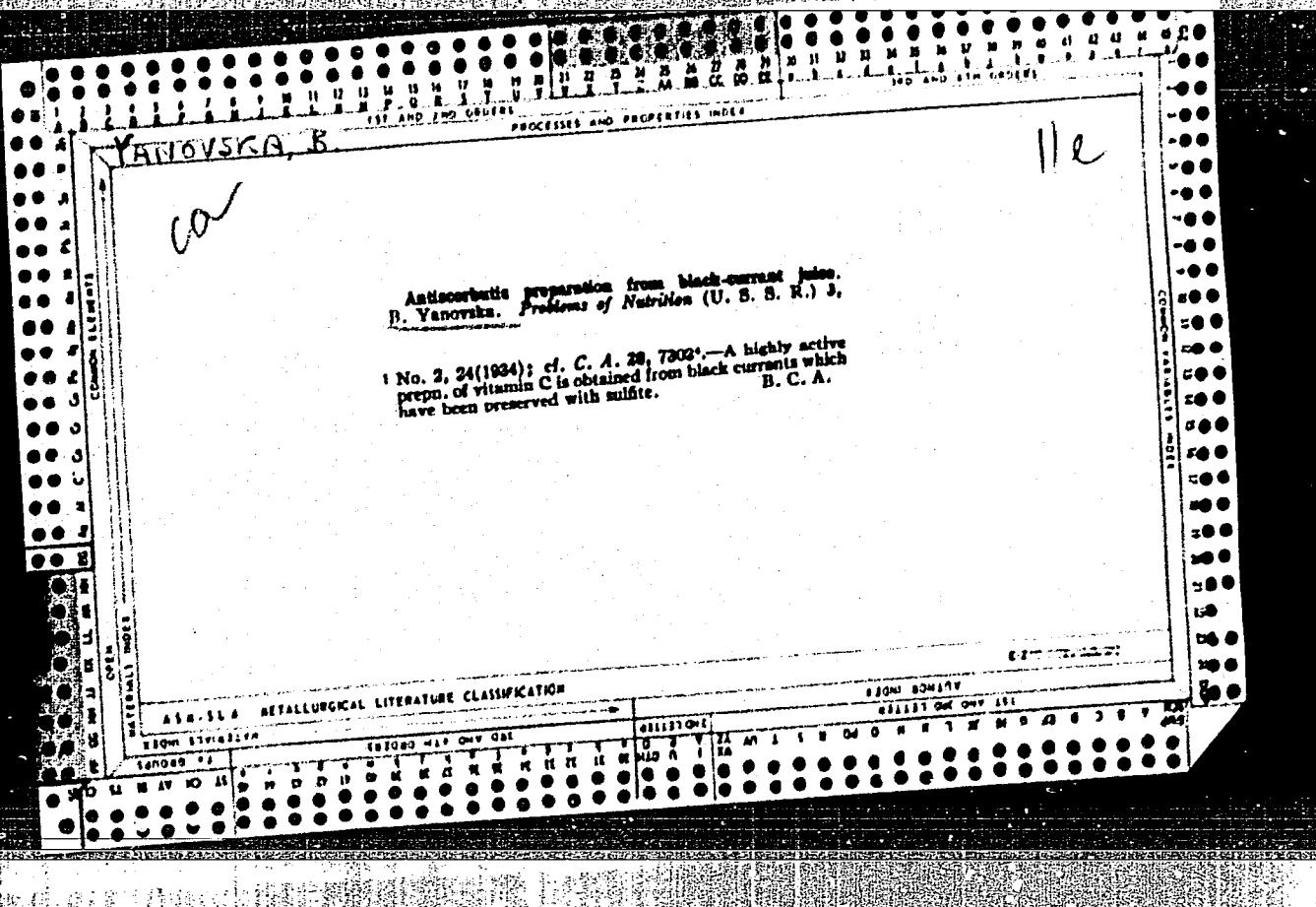
SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopsis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

YANOVSKAYA, A.S.

One use for the history of mathematics ("Mathematics and
plausible reasoning," G. Polya. Reviewed by A.S. Ianovskaja).
Vop. ist. est. i tekhn. no.1:290-293 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Mathematics--Philosophy) (Polya, G.)





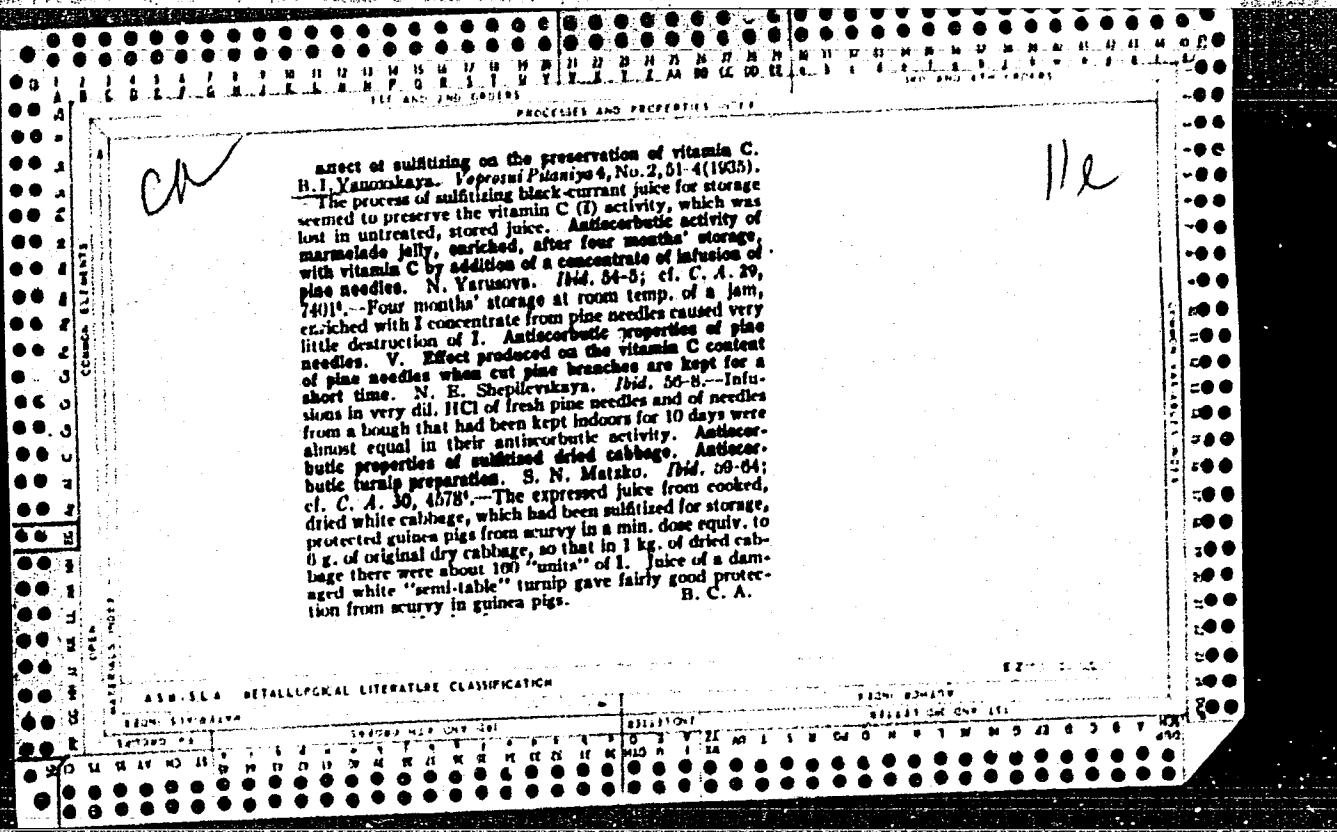
CA

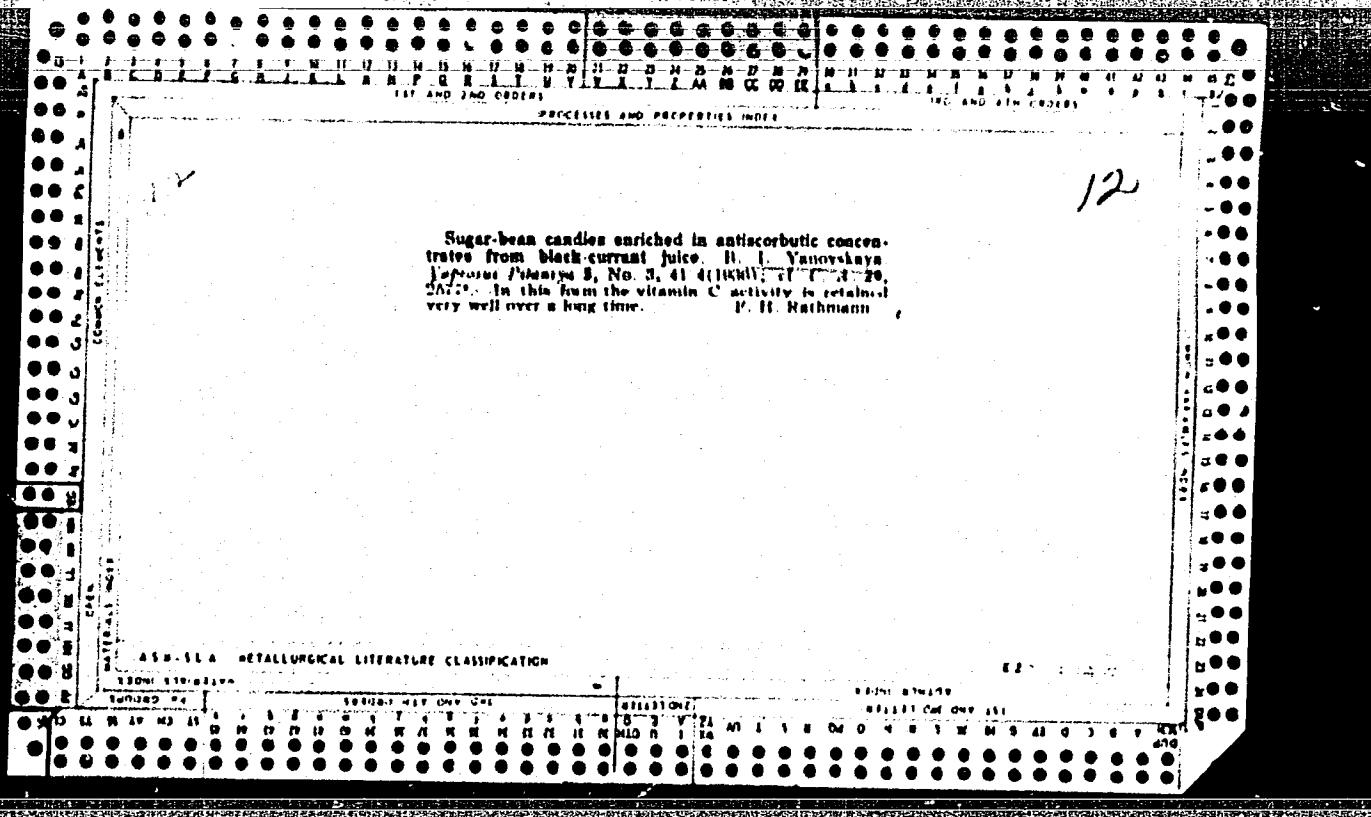
PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX

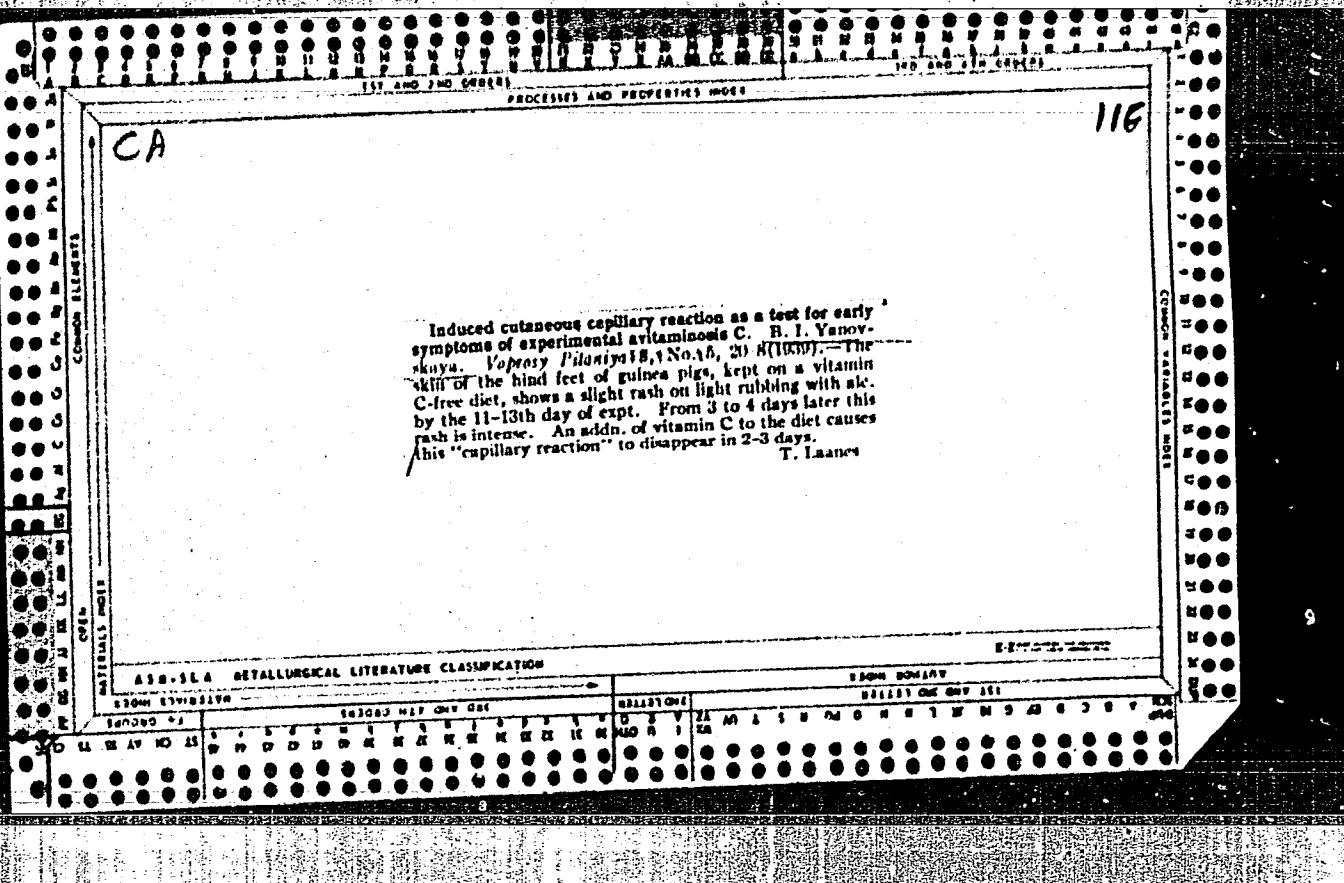
12

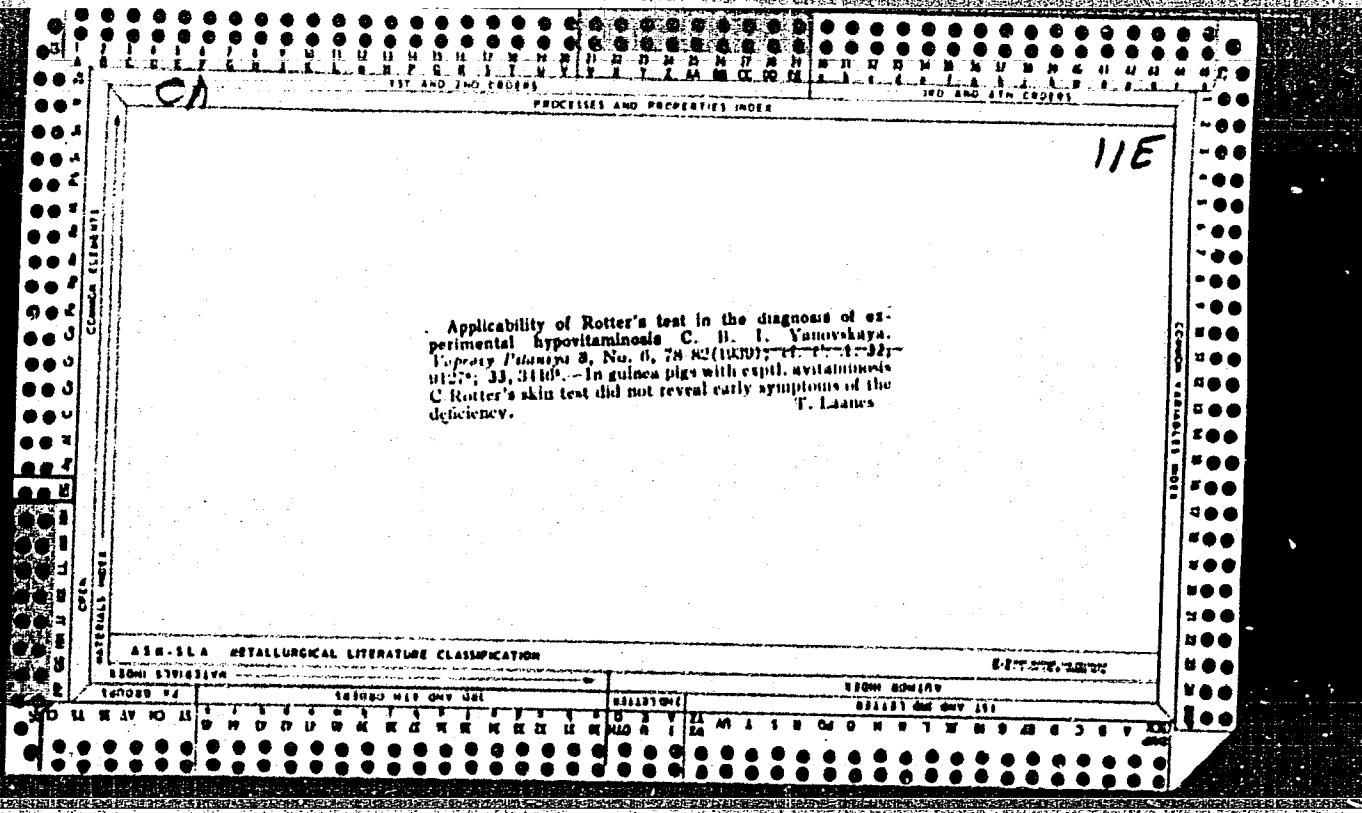
Foodstuffs as vitamin bearers. I. Contents of anti-scorbutic factor in huckleberries stored during the winter and in preserves of black-current juice. II. A. Lavrov, M. I. Yanovskaya and N. S. Yarossova. *Questions of Nutrition* (U. S. S. R.) J. No. 2, 29-31 (1931); cf. C. A. 27, 2183; 29, 1833. - Stored huckleberries contain only traces of vitamin C (I), but preserved black currents are a good source of it. II. Vitamin contents of spinach preserves and of garlic after winter storage. N. S. Yarossova and B. I. Yanovskaya. *Ibid.* 31-3. - Preserved spinach is a rich, but stored garlic a very poor, source of it. B. C. A.

ADM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION









CP

11-1

Biosynthesis of vitamin C as a regulatory property of the organism. B. I. Yanovskaya and E. A. Kralkin (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 17, 101-0 (1952).—The synthesis of vitamin C (I) by white rats is increased by chloretoxin, a substance which depresses the activity of the central nervous system; more I is also excreted in the urine. Guinea pigs, which are unable to synthesize I, suffer a loss of I in the tissues (liver, kidney) after having been given chloretoxin. The stimulation of the biosynthesis of I is not the result of feeding precursors of I, but must be regarded as a regulatory mechanism of the organism based on the activity of the nervous system. H. Priestley

YANOVSKAYA, H. I.

Relation of quantity of dietary protein to regulation of biosynthesis
of vitamin C in the animal organism. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.4:414-419
July-Aug 1952. (CIML 25:1)

1. Department for the Irradiation of Vitamins, Institute of Nutrition of
the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

YANOVSKAYA, E. I.

Chem Abstr 48

1-25-54

Nutrition

Connection between vitamins B₁ and C in metabolism.
B. I. Yanovskaya (Food Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R.,
Moscow). Voprosy Pitaniya 12, NO. 4, 14-19 (1958).
Expts. were made to show the influence of the lack of vitamin B₁ in the diet of rats on the biosynthesis of vitamin C. Three groups of rats were fed a protein-poor diet. To the first group was given a supplement of 2% yeast, to the 2nd group 5% and to the 3rd group 10% yeast. The tissue concn. of vitamin C in the first group was higher than in the other 2 groups. When vitamin B₁ was added to the basal diet, there was a decrease of vitamin C in the tissue. The lack of vitamin B₁ in the diet leads to an increase of vitamin C through biosynthesis, which can be considered as a protecting factor.

Leon Goldenberg

(2)
SAC
RKA

YANOVSKAYA, B. I.

805
⑥

Chemical Abstracts

Vol. 73 No. 5

May 10, 1954

Biological Chemistry

Vitamin C biosynthesis in chicks in relation to the presence in the ration of folie acid and its derivatives. V. A. Kirilenko, B. A. Kraiko, O. I. Peutri, A. V. Trufanov, and B. I. Yanovskaya (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). - *Biokhimiya* 18, 351-36 (1953). A deficiency of pteroylglutamic acid results in an increase in the content of vitamin C in the spleen of the chicks. This can be regarded as a compensatory response to the enhanced functional activity of the spleen. The introduction of pteroylaminic acid or of pteroylaminooxalic acid helps to retain the vitamin C in the spleen of chicks at a normal level. It appears possible to assume that a similarity exists between the biological activity of pteroylglutamic acid and the pteroylaminooxalic acids. Such an assumption finds its basis also in clinical observations. B. S. Levine

Translation in /m

USSR

Effect of an excess of cystine on the metabolism of vitamin C. B. L. Yanovskaya (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitanija* 16, No. 4, 47-50 (1964).—Feeding 100 mg. cystine (I)/day with a protein-rich diet (18% casein) to male white rats (approx. 200 g. body wt.) decreases the amt. of ascorbic acid (II) in liver, intestines, spleen, and in the adrenal glands, but not in the kidneys; feeding the same amt. of I with a protein-poor diet (1.0% casein) increases the amt. of II in all the internal organs mentioned, as compared with the control animals (those receiving the diets without I). Statistical evaluation of the results indicates that the changes are significant, particularly in the case of the spleen. B. Wiericki

YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

IAVROV, B.A.; YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

Effect of some environmental factors on the distribution of ascorbic acid in the animal organism. Vitaminy no.2:61-69 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut vitaminologii, Moskva
(ASCORBIC ACID)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; MARSHAK, M.S.,
professor
VIADIMIROV, B.D.; KOMENDANTOVA, M.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
VERZHKHOVSKAYA, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kiev);

Advice from "Zdorov'e." Zdorov'e 3 no.2:30-31 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(MILK) (SCARLET FEVER)

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42540.

Author : Malinskaya, N. N.; Yanovskaya, B. I.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : The Effect of Dichlorethane on Vitamin C Metabolism.

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No 9,
74-77.

Abstract: The acute and chronic effect of dichlorethane (I) on vitamin C metabolism was studied in animals capable of biosynthesis of ascorbic acid (II). The experiments were carried out on 65 male rats, maintained on a mixed diet with added fish oil. In the first series of experiments the rats were subjected to a single poisoning with I (for 2 hours) in concentration of 10 or 20 mg/L; in the second series- 0.3 and 0.6 mg/L, 2 hours daily

Card 1/2

IZ gruppy pri deystvii chlene AMN SSSR B.A. LAVROV
laboratori prorazvodstvennykh issledovanii, In-ta qigienicheskogo i profzabolenniya

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42540.

Abstract: for a period of 1 month. Following acute poisoning (20 mg) with I, the content of II, as compared with controls, increased in the liver (by 80%) spleen (36%), brain (15%), heart (30%) and intestines (20%). With concentrations of 10 mg/L, a less marked increase of II content in the same organs was noted (with the exception of the intestines). Prolonged action of I in doses of 0.3 mg/L did not change the II content in the organs; with doses of 0.6 gm/L, increase of II content in the liver and brain took place. -- R. S. Vorob'yeva

Card 2/2

Acad. Med. Sci. USSR

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/8 Physiology Aug 59

3409. EFFECT OF LECITHIN ON THE ORGANISM (Russian text) - Yanovskaya B. I. and Soloveva L. Ya. Moscow - VOPR. PTT. 1958, 17/1
(46-49)

Administration of lecithin is effective in increasing the weight of rats and does not cause changes of the concentration of ascorbic acid in the majority of tissues subjected to study. In the cerebral hemispheres, statistically proved reduction of the ascorbic acid content resulted from administration of lecithin. A dose of 25 mg. per 200 g. led to a decided reduction of ascorbic acid concentration in the heart. This confirms the view that a selective change in ascorbic acid concentration in the organs under the influence of some factor on the organism is connected with a change in metabolic processes in the given organ or system. Work on the possible connection between the character of nutrition and higher nervous activity revealed that the concentration of ascorbic acid in the organs is influenced by the condition of the CNS. References 3. Krymakii - Moscow (S)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I., BELYAYA, Yu.A., YUDINA, Yu.K.

Pathogenesis of dysentery. Report No.1: Effect of dysenterial intoxication on ascorbic acid metabolism in white rats [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 45 no.5:25-28 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Gruppa pri deystvitel'nom chlenom AMN SSSR B.A. Levrova i iz Otdela meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamaleya AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR B.A. Levrovym.

(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE,
toxic, eff. on vitamin C metab. in various organs
(Rus))

(VITAMIN C, metabolism
eff. of Shigella dysenteriae toxin (Rus))

YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

Vitamin C metabolism following the administration of antibiotics.
Vitaminy no.4:67-77 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra terapii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (ANTIBIOTICS)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

"Operating principles and biological role of vitamins" by M.F.
Merezinskii, Reviewed by B.I. Yanovskaya. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.11;
75 N '59. (MIREZHINSKII, M.F.)
(VITAMINS) (MIREZHINSKII, M.F.)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I. (Moskva)

Theoretical prerequisites for a study of vitamin requirements in
man. Vop. pit. 18 no. 6:66-71 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(VITAMINS)

ULANOVA, I.P.; YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

Effect of chlorinated hydrocarbons on the ascorbic acid content
of internal organs in white rats. Report No.2: Effect of
methylene chloride. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 48 no.7:54-57
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz gruppy deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR B.A.Lavrova i
laboratori proizvodstvennykh issledovaniy (zav. - prof.Z.B.
Smelyanskiy) Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolenvaniy (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.A.Letavet) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR B.A.Lavrovym.
(VITAMIN C - metabolism)
(METHYL CHLORIDE - pharmacology)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I.; BERLYAND, N.S.; RESHETOVA, M.N.; SOKHINA, A.M.

Effect of biomycin on vitamin C metabolism in experimental animals
and human subjects. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:345-350 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14;3)

1. Research Team under the direction of prof. B.A.Lavrov, Chair
of Therapeutics, Central Institute for Postgraduate Medical
Training, Moscow.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (AUREOMYCIN)

AVRUNINA, G.A.; KARAMZINA, N.M.; FEDOROVA, V.I.; YANOVSKAYA, B.I.

Biologic action of high energy irradiation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
52 no.8:52-56 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR i gruppy
pri deystvitel'nom chlene AMN SSSR B.A. Lavrova, Moskva. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.A. Letavetom.
(RADIATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

YANOVSKAYA, B. I.

34758

S/029/62/142/003/025/027

B144/B101

27.12.20

AUTHORS: Kurlyandskaya, E. B., Avrunina, G. A., Ponomareva, V. L.,
Fedorova, V. I., Yanovskaya, B. I., and Yurmenko, S. P.

TITLE: Relative biological efficiency (RBE) of 660 Mev protons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 3, 1962, 702-705

TEXT: The biological efficiency of 660 Mev protons produced in the 6 m synchrocyclotron of the Ob'yodinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) in Dubna was investigated and compared with the effect of x-rays. White mice and rats were whole-body irradiated with doses of 260 - 44,000 rad and 300 - 1600 rad, respectively. The interdependence of perishing time and radiation dose and the influence on the hematopoietic system were similar to those of x-rays, but the relevant RBE was much lower. Irradiations with proton doses of 565 rad and x-ray doses of 400 rad which are about equal as to their lethal effect produced, however, significantly different aftereffects. The gonads proved to be the most sensitive organs (RBE ~ 1). The cancerogenic effect of 660 Mev protons was equal or somewhat stronger than that of x-rays.

Card 1/3

S/020/62/142/003/026/027
B144/B101

Relative biological efficiency...

The possibility of increasing the radioresistance in animals by radiation blockers was studied. β -mercapto ethyl amine hydrochloride, hydrobromide of δ , β -amino ethyl isothiouronium bromide, and serotonin creatinine sulfate yielded positive results. This is probably due to the reduced ionization density of 660 Mev protons. Their low RBE may result from the pulsed character of the proton beam, the high dose intensity, and perhaps also from the reduction of the linear-energy expenditure with increasing particle energy. This problem has still to be solved. The RBE of different radiations should be detailed as to individual body systems and different periods after irradiation. V. P. Dzhalepov and M. M. Komochkov are thanked for assistance and advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references; 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: J. B. Storer, P. S. Harris et al., Radiation Res., 6, No. 2, 108 (1957); R. Ghys, Intern. J. Rad. Biol., 2, No. 4, 399 (1960); H. M. Patt, J. W. Clark, H. H. Vogel, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med., 94, 1, 109 (1953); H. M. Patt, R. L. Straube, Radiation Res., 1, 2, 226 (1954). X

Card 2/3

Relative biological efficiency...

S/020/62/142/003/026/027

B144/3101

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene
and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR)

PRESENTED: July 24, 1961, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1961

Card 3/3

KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; AVRUNINA, G.A.; PONOMAREVA, V.L.; FEDOROVA, V.I.;
YANOVSKAYA, B.I.; YARMONEHKO, S.P.

Relative biological effectiveness of 660 Mev protons. Dokl. AN SSSR
142 no.3:702-705 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzatolevaniy AMN SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком I.I.Shmal'gauzenom.
(PROTONS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

When the useful becomes harmful. Zdorov'e 9 no.2:22 P '63.
(MIRA 16:3)
(INFANTS---CARE AND HYGIENE) (VITAMINS---D)

YANOVSKAYA, B.I. (Moskva)

Some problems of the biosynthesis of ascorbic acid in the
animal organism. Usp. sovr. biol. 56 no.1:3-19 J1-Ag'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(BIOSYNTHESIS) (ASCORBIC ACID)

ILYALETINOV, A.N.; SHIGAYEVA, M.Kh.; FROLOVA, L.F.; YANOVSKAYA, D.L.

Regeneration of medicinal mud from Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy
Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:81-89 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Balpash-Sor, Lake--Baths, Moor and mud)

YANOVSKAYA, D.L.; NOVOZHILOVA,M.I.; FROLOVA, L.F.;

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.1:
Composition of organic substances in the silt deposits of
Lake Karabotan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AM Kazakh.
SSR 7:177-182 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.2:
Seasonal changes in the amount of micro-organisms in Lake
Karabotan. Ibid.:183-194

Microbiology and chemistry of Lake Karabotan. Report No.3:
Antibacterial properties of the therapeutic mud of Lake
Karabotan. Ibid.:195-201

NOVOZHILOVA, M.I.; YANOVSKAYA, D.L.; BALKASHEVA, L.U.

Characteristics of microbiological and chemical processes in Lake
Karabotan. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:106-118
'62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KARABOTAN, LAKE--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

YANOVSKAYA, F.

The hydroelectric development in the Kuban goes into operation.
Sel'. stroi. 17 no.2:4-5 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Starshiy inzhener Stavropol'skogo stroitel'nogo tresta.
(Kuban--Hydraulic engineering)

Determining the exchange capacity of soils with the aid of radioactive calcium-45. S. G. Rydkin, I. G. Yanovskaya, and K. B. Orlova (State Univ., Moscow). *Pochvovedenie* 1955, No. 7, 37-43.—The soil is treated with N CaCl_2 to replace the adsorbed cations. The excess CaCl_2 is removed by washing with H_2O , the resulting Ca-satd. soil dried, and a weighed portion treated with CaCl_2 contg. Ca^{45} , shaken for 5 min., and the residual Ca^{45} in the soln. detd. By difference, the exchange capacity can be calcd. The most suitable concn. of CaCl_2 contg. Ca^{45} is 0.1–0.05 N . By applying the Ca^{45} on soils contg. Ca and Mg, the tagged Ca detn. gives the total Ca and Mg. The tagged Ca may also be noted in the case of limestone soils, whereby the Ca of the limestone is not replaced. J. S. [unclear]

ARAPOV, D.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; YANOVSKAYA, E.M., doktor

Characteristics of the course of acute appendicitis in elderly
persons. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 9:20-24 '63.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arapov).

BUKATCHUK, P.D.; BURDENKO, B.V.; YANOVSKAYA, G.A. [IAnova'ka, H.A.]

Age of the Upper Cretaceous tripoli-siliceous rocks of the
middle Dniester Valley. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1520-1522 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedor pri Sovete Ministrov
Moldavskoy SSR. Predstavлено akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G.
Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

SOBETSKIY, V.A.; YANOVSKAYA, G.A.

New data on the stratigraphy of Upper Cretaceous sediments in
southeastern Moldavia. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:911-914 Ap '65.

1. Tiraspol'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.
T.G.Shevchenko. Submitted November 30, 1964.

KOSENKO, B.M.; YANOVSKAYA, G.B. [IAnov's'ka, H.B.]

New data on heavy hydrocarbons in the coal gases of the south-western part of the Donets Basin. Geol. zhur. 24 no.4:71-75 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Trest "Artegeologiya."